

Library

9 SEP 1960

WELLINGTON (SOM.) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

A N D


P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 6 0



BY
DR. HUGH MORRISON
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

AND
B.R. JAMES
M.R.S.H.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30244493>

WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1960

Medical Officer of Health:-

HUGH MORRISON

MARY STREET HOUSE, TAUNTON, SOM.

Telephone - Taunton 7275/6

Qualifications:- M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Residence - "NETHERCOMBE", WYNDHAM ROAD, TAUNTON, SOM.

Telephone - Taunton 3304.

Isolation Hospital:-

CHEDDON ROAD, TAUNTON, SOM.

Telephone - Taunton 2396.

Public Health Inspector:-

B.R. JAMES

R.D.C. OFFICES, WELLESLEY PARK, WELLINGTON, SOM.

Telephone - Wellington 2333/2334

Qualifications:- Cert. S.I.B., R.S.H. Cert. as Meat Inspector

Residence - 74, WATERLOO ROAD, WELLINGTON, SOM.

Telephone - Wellington 2076

Clerk of the Council:-

P. WITCHELL ORCHARD, D.P.A.,

R.D.C. OFFICES, WELLESLEY PARK, WELLINGTON, SOM.

Telephone - Wellington 2333/2334

Chairman of the Council:-

S. PULSFORD, ESQ., J.P., C.C.,

KINGSMEAD, WIVELISCOMBE, SOM.

Telephone - Wiveliscombe 202

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:-

MRS. E. M. WILLIAMS,

ROSE COTTAGE, SAMPFORD MOOR, SAMPFORD ARUNDEL,
WELLINGTON, SOM.

Telephone - Wellington 2565

WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

I. GENERAL

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Area (in Acres) | 37,911 |
| Estimate of Resident Population mid year 1960 | 8,120 |
| Census Population (Preliminary Report 1951) | 7,804 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses according to the Rate Books on 31st December, 1960 | 2,631 |
| Rateable Value, 31st December, 1960 | £60,733 |
| Sum represented by a 1d. Rate, 31st December, 1960 ... | £239. 12. 1d. |

II. EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR, 1960

With reference to the figures which follow, it should be pointed out that the standardisation of the rate for births and deaths allows for the differing ages and sex distribution of the populations in different areas, and is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a comparability factor for the district furnished by the Registrar General. This enables comparison to be made with the figures for the country as a whole, or with those for other districts.

1. Births

(a) Live Births.

| | M | F | Total |
|--------------|----|----|-------|
| Legitimate | 72 | 65 | 137 |
| Illegitimate | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Totals | 74 | 67 | 141 |

Crude birth rate per 1,000
of the estimated resident
population 17.36

| | |
|---|-------|
| Standardised Birth Rate, Wellington R.D. | 14.92 |
| Birth Rate, England and Wales | 17.1 |

(b) Still Births Total 3

| | |
|--|-------|
| Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births - | |
| Wellington R. D. | 21.28 |
| England and Wales.... | 19.7 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population - | |
| Wellington R. D. | 0.37 |

2. Deaths.

| | |
|--|-------|
| (a) Total Deaths | 108 |
| Crude Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population | 13.3 |
| Standardised Death Rate, Wellington R.D. | 11.43 |
| Death Rate for England and Wales ... | 11.5 |

(b) Maternal Mortality

Total maternal deaths from all causes ... 0

(c) Infant Mortality

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age
Total ... 4

Deaths among legitimate infants ... 4

" " illegitimate infants ... 0

| | |
|--|-------|
| Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births | |
| Wellington R.D. ... | 27.77 |
| England and Wales ... | 21.7 |

(d) Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

Total 15

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1960

| | M. | F. | TOTAL |
|---|----|----|-------|
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis, other | - | - | - |
| Syphilitic disease | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough | - | - | - |
| Meningococcal infections | - | - | - |
| Acute poliomyelitis | - | - | - |
| Measles | - | - | - |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | - | - | - |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Malignant neoplasm, breast | - | 1 | 1 |
| Malignant neoplasm, uterus | - | 1 | 1 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 1 | - | 1 |
| Diabetes | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | - | 2 | 2 |
| Other heart disease | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Other circulatory disease | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Influenza | - | - | - |
| Pneumonia | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Bronchitis | 6 | - | 6 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | - | 1 | 1 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | - | - | - |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | - | 1 | 1 |
| Nephritis and neprosis | 1 | - | 1 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | - | - | - |
| Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | - | - | - |
| Congenital malformation | - | 3 | 3 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| All other accidents | 2 | - | 2 |
| Suicide | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Homicide and operations of war | - | - | - |
| All causes - Total | 57 | 51 | 108 |

INFANT MORTALITY DURING 1960

There were four deaths in infants up to the age of one year, the causes being congenital heart defect, prematurity (2) and pneumonia. This gave a rate per 1,000 births of 27.77, a figure which this year was slightly higher than that for England and Wales as a whole.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES:

(1) Medical & Nursing - There are five general medical practitioners living and carrying on practice in the rural district. Practitioners from Wellington and from the neighbouring districts also cover some of the territory. There are adequate arrangements when required, for domiciliary consultation with consultants serving the Taunton and West Somerset area, and speaking generally, the practice of medicine in the district is of a high standard. The provisions for domiciliary nursing are satisfactory and excellent work has been done by the Home Help Service administered by the Somerset County Council.

(2) Home Help Service - This service, administered by the Somerset County Council, is now well established in the district, and invaluable assistance is given in many cases of illness and the domestic difficulties arising therefrom. There is no doubt that this is one of the most useful of all public services. I am indebted to the County Organiser for the following analysis of cases where help was arranged in Wellington Rural District during 1960.

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Maternity | 11 |
| Old Age | 33 |
| Chronic Sick | 7 |
| T.B. | - |
| Post-operation | - |
| Emergency illness | 2 |

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Hospital Services of the District are administered by the Taunton Hospital Management Committee, under the general direction of the S. W. Region Hospital Board. Some of the provision for the needs of various types of patient are detailed below:-

(1) General Medical and Surgical

The Taunton and Somerset Hospital together with Musgrove Park Hospital which is also situated in the Borough of Taunton, and which is probably eventually destined to supersede the first-named establishment, cater for most medical and surgical conditions. Musgrove Park Hospital takes most of the adult cases, and also has a comprehensive Paediatric Department. The Taunton and Somerset Hospital is in the meantime dealing with Orthopaedics and Ophthalmology. It also houses the Casualty Department for the area. Both Hospitals have out-patients facilities in addition to in-patient beds. Certain cases requiring special investigation or treatment such as neurosurgery or radiotherapy are referred to Bristol Hospital for this purpose. Wellington Cottage Hospital provides valuable facilities for local cases which do not require to be sent to larger institutions, and complete consultant cover is available for the work carried out there.

(2) Chronic Sick

Since the appointment of a Geriatrician to the West Somerset Clinical Area, arrangements for hospital treatment of the chronic sick have been put on a more satisfactory basis. Most of these cases are admitted to Trinity Hospital in Taunton which is having many internal improvements carried out in order to raise it to the highest modern standards. There continues to be a very great pressure on accommodation of this type, and this is a branch of medical care which will undoubtedly make increasing demands on medical and ancillary services as the years go on.

There were no cases during the year in which compulsory removal to a Hospital or other Institution had to be carried out under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. From time to time the circumstances of certain old people in the district had to be reviewed with this procedure in mind, but in each of these cases satisfactory arrangements for the time being were able to be made.

(3) Infectious Diseases

Cases of infectious diseases from Wellington Rural District are sent to the Taunton Isolation Hospital situated in the Borough of Taunton. The bulk of the Isolation Hospital work is done in cubicle blocks. The pattern of infectious disease requiring admission to hospital is constantly changing. Many of the patients admitted suffer from vague pyrexial illnesses in which the diagnosis is in doubt. Scarlet Fever which used to provide a large proportion of the admissions is, at the present time, a relatively mild disease and most of the cases are nursed at home. Measles and Whooping Cough still demand hospital treatment in the occasional case where there are severe complications or where home nursing is impracticable. Diphtheria has not been seen in the district for many years. Poliomyelitis is being brought under control by inoculation, and in the past few years there has not been a severe epidemic in this part of the Country. Many cases are, however, admitted to hospital on suspicion of suffering from poliomyelitis, and these often provide difficult diagnostic problems. The extensive use of antibiotics has resulted in the appearance of severe infections due to certain bacteria which were formerly regarded as fairly harmless, and this leads to the admission of cases of this kind to the Isolation Hospital. Thus although the types of illness dealt with change over the years, the total number of cases requiring isolation treatment has rather tended to increase than to diminish.

Tuberculosis Cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis come under the Regional Hospital Board for treatment which is supervised by the Chest Physicians for the area. The Sanatoria are at Quantock, Wincanton and Taunton for Pulmonary cases. Cases requiring Orthopaedic treatment are becoming very uncommon, but when they do occur, arrangements for treatment are made according to the individual need.

Poliomyelitis Suspected cases are sent for diagnosis to the Taunton Isolation Hospital. If the condition is confirmed they are seen by Regional Specialists who arrange for continuation treatment whether as out-patients or as in-patients at Bath Orthopaedic Hospital.

(4) Mentally Sick

Cases are admitted to the Mental Hospital at Tone Vale, Nr. Taunton. The psychiatric specialists conduct out-patients clinics for the area, and it is felt that now, more than ever before, mental patients are having the benefit of treatment at an earlier and more hopeful stage of the disease.

Mentally defective cases are well provided for at Sandhill Park Hospital which is situated in Taunton Rural District.

The new Mental Health Act is certain to result in great changes in the management of the mentally sick and the mentally handicapped in this as in all other districts of the Country. Speaking very generally, the emphasis will be on care and treatment of these cases as members of the general community rather than as hospital patients whenever this can, with safety, be carried out.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

Tuberculosis:

Clinics for patients suffering from this disease and for the supervision of suspects and contacts, are held by the Chest Physicians at Musgrove Park Hospital. There is an After-Care Committee working in co-operation with these clinics. Mass radiography has been carried out from time to time on various groups of the County population, by a team working from a centre in Bristol, but this service has not been called upon to deal with residents in Wellington Rural District.

Venereal Disease:

A combined Clinic and Treatment Centre is carried on at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital which caters for male and female patients of this and surrounding districts.

Early cases of syphilis are usually sent to Frenchay Hospital, Bristol, for a fortnight's intensive penicillin treatment as in-patients. Afterwards they continue to have observation and treatment at the Taunton Clinic. These conditions which had, for some years, become rather uncommon in the district have been laterally showing a marked increase in prevalence; and this is in accordance with experience over the Country as a whole.

Maternity and Child Welfare:

The Maternity and Child Welfare Acts are administered by the County Council under whose supervision are also the Health Visitors and Midwives practising within the area. There is an excellent Maternity Home in the Urban District of Wellington to which a considerable number of women from the Rural District are admitted for confinement. Obstetric Consultants in Taunton are available for consultation with Medical Practitioners in the District. Abnormal and complicated cases can be admitted for hospital treatment when necessary. Every case of Puerperal Pyrexia and Maternal Mortality is investigated by the Medical staff of the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities:

The Public Health Laboratory Service has a Laboratory in Taunton at which all the usual specimens connected with Public Health work, such as throat and nose swabs, blood, faeces and sputum are examined. The Staff of the Laboratory also give very useful assistance in the investigation of epidemic outbreaks. Chemical Analyses are carried out as requested at the Laboratory of the County Analyst in Taunton.

Ambulance Facilities:

Ambulance transport for all cases is the responsibility of the Somerset County Council. A central ambulance department has been set up which arranges for vehicles to be provided as required.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in the district during the year calls for no special comment, apart from the fact that the five notifications of measles is in strong contrast with seventy-one notifications in the previous year. This is a demonstration of the way in which measles epidemics tend to affect communities on alternate years.

The following table shows the number of notifications received for Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

| DISEASES | TOTAL | AGE GROUP | | | | | | | Not known |
|--------------------|-------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1st year of life | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | 25 & over | |
| Erysipelas | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Scarlet Fever | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | 5 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Pulmonary T.B. | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | - |
| Pneumonia | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Non-Pulmonary T.B. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| | 16 | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | 6 | 2 |

The following table shows some of the notification rates for Wellington Rural District compared with those for last year.

| DISEASE | Notification Rates for Wellington R. D. | |
|---------------------|---|------|
| | 1960 | 1959 |
| Scarlet Fever | 0.24 | 0.0 |
| Pulmonary T. B. | 0.73 | 0.0 |
| Measles | 0.60 | 9.38 |
| Non-Pulmonary T. B. | 0.12 | 0.0 |
| Pneumonia | 0.12 | 0.61 |
| Erysipelas | 0.12 | 0.0 |

The above figures are calculated Rates per 1,000 civilian population.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Prophylaxis

The immunisation campaign against this disease has been an outstanding success in this district, and in the country as a whole; but it remains essential that all young children should be given the benefit of this protection, and there is some evidence that without constant stress on this fact, the number of children being immunised each year might easily fall to a dangerously low level.

It is customary in the County of Somerset to combine immunisation against whooping cough with the course used to protect against diphtheria, and this is also a most valuable public health measure, since whooping cough is now probably the most serious of the common infectious diseases affecting young children.

The following table indicates the number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year 1960.

| Under 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 - 9 | 10 - 14 | Total |
|---------|----|---|---|---|-------|---------|-------|
| 70 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | - | 104 |

Poliomyelitis Prophylaxis

During the year 1960 immunisation against poliomyelitis was carried out on an increasing scale. This is a method of protection developed in America, which involves the injection of two small doses of vaccine at a

month's interval. The precise degree of protection conferred by this procedure is not known with certainty, but is probably in the region of 75%, and although this falls below complete protection it is almost certain that any child contracting the disease after having been immunised will suffer from it in a much less severe degree.

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases and number of deaths from Tuberculosis are shown in the following table:-

| Age Periods | NEW CASES | | | | DEATHS | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------|----|-----------------|----|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 - 1 ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 - 5 ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 -10 ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 -15 ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 -20 ... | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 -25 ... | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25 -35 ... | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35 -45 ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 45 -55 ... | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 55 -65 ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 65 & upwards | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not known ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |

At the end of the year the Tuberculosis Registers contained the names and addresses of 19 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 5 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply:

There are twelve public supplies, seven of them chlorinated, and these serve about two-thirds of the population of the district. They are regularly tested and are generally satisfactory in quality. Some of the areas supplied by them, particularly at Oake experience water shortage from time to time. The completion of the S.W. Parishes Supply has taken main piped water to Ashbrittle, Langford Budville, Sampford Arundel, Thorne St. Margaret and parts of Stawley and Wellington Without. There is also a number of private piped supplies which yield somewhat variable qualities of water, but which are kept under close supervision. The rest of the District is supplied mainly from wells, most of which come into the shallow category and are subject to contamination. The Northern & Central Parishes scheme now in course of construction will serve most of the remaining parts of the district and will link up with the Taunton Clatworthy scheme. Details of the water supply position in the various parishes are furnished in a later portion of this report.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

There are adequate arrangements for water-carriage of sewage in Wiveliscombe, Milverton, Oake, West Buckland Village, Ham, Nynhead and Langford Budville. Holywell Lake, in the parish of Wellington Without, has sewers but disposal is not entirely satisfactory. Other parishes with unsatisfactory sewers and disposal works are Bradford-on-Tone, Fitzhead and Sampford Arundel. The remainder of the district is dependent on

septic tanks and pail closets. Public Health and amenity demand improved sewerage provisions and this need grows particularly urgent when main water supplies become widely distributed.

Public Cleaning:

Household refuse is collected weekly from Wiveliscombe and Milverton and fortnightly from the rest of the district, and is disposed of by tipping.

Housing:

Building of Council houses continued, most of the new houses being earmarked for families from unfit properties. There are still a substantial number of applicants on the Council's waiting list.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Schemes commenced or completed during the year.

Water Supply

Work on the Northern & Central Parishes Scheme commenced towards the end of the year. This scheme is due for completion in 1962 but it is anticipated that during 1961 supplies will be available from the new mains and that it will be possible to augment existing supplies, particularly at Milverton and Wiveliscombe.

Sewerage

New sewers were laid from North Street to Style Sewage Works, Wiveliscombe, replacing defective sewers.

Housing

New housing during the year consisted of sixteen units at Stockers Close, Wiveliscombe, and eight units at Ashford Close, Milverton. These were used mainly for rehousing tenants from Clearance Areas and other unfit houses. Both were on clearance area sites and the redevelopment at Stockers Close allowed the provision of a car park.

Refuse Collection

Instead of the monthly collection in all parishes (except Milverton and Wiveliscombe) there is now a fortnightly collection.

WATER SUPPLY

Public Supplies serve the following areas :-

Bathealton P.S. Village of Bathealton.

Milverton P.S. Parish of Milverton (except certain outlying parts).

Wiveliscombe P.S. Parish of Wiveliscombe.

Chipstable P.S. Chipstable Village.

Waterrow P.S. Waterrow Village.

Langley P.S. Lower part of Langley.

Langley Marsh P.S. Part of Langley Marsh.

Taunton Borough Supply Bradford-on-Tone.
West Buckland (part).
Oake.

Taunton R.D.C. (Bagborough) Supply Fitzhead.

Blackmoor P.S. Village of Blackmoor (in Parish of West Buckland).

Nynehead (Chorwell P.S.) Nynehead Village.

There are private piped supplies at :-

West Buckland - Poole.

The following supplies are chlorinated :-

Bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses were made with the following results :-

TREATED WATER

None of the supplies are known to have plumbo-solvent action.

UNSATISFACTORY

- 11 -

WATER SUPPLIES FROM PUBLIC MAINS

Direct to Houses

By standpipes

| No. of Dwellings | Population | No. of Dwellings | Population |
|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| 1734 | 5250 | 39 | 120 |

The Northern & Central Parishes Supply scheme was commenced during the year and should be completed in 1962.

The following Summary shows in alphabetical order, the present water supplies in the District by Parishes, giving their acreage and population according to the Census of 1951.

ASHBRITTLE: 2,158 Acres. 192 Population.

The village and immediate surroundings have a main supply from a borehole being part of the S.W. Parishes Supply.
Outlying properties have private springs and wells.

BATHEALTON: 2,598 Acres. 192 Population.

Small piped supply to village. Remainder by wells and springs.

BRADFORD: 1,814 Acres. 442 Popn.,

Piped supply through Parish from Taunton Corporation mains.

CHIPSTABLE: 3,455 Acres. 295 Popn.,

CHIPSTABLE VILLAGE - Well supply laid on to eleven houses with standpipes for the remainder of the Village. The water is contaminated and should be chlorinated. The supply becomes very low during the summer and is then sufficient for supply to standpipes only. A chemical analysis revealed the presence of copper - due to passing through copper pipes.

An alternative supply is under consideration.

WATERROW VILLAGE - Spring supply laid on to most of the properties in the village. The water is chlorinated.
Remainder of parish, wells and springs.

FITZHEAD: 1,247 Acres. 209 Popn.,

Piped supply from Taunton R.D.C. mains at Halse. All but three houses are supplied from this main.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE: 2,234 Acres. 386 Popn.,

Piped supply (S.W. Parishes) to the village.

Wellisford has a private scheme which is unsatisfactory in quality.
Bindon is also supplied from private sources, one of which is unsatisfactory.

Runnington is supplied by springs and wells.

MILVERTON: 3,465 Acres. 1,252 Popn.,

Piped supply from covered reservoir at Furbers Well. Minimum Yield 12,000 G.P.D., normal 30,000 G.P.D.,

Two springs below Furbers Well. Minimum Yield 3,400 G.P.D., normal 40,000 G.P.D.,

Pumped to reservoir by Diesel 3 h.p., Lister Engine with Easton and

Johnson Treble Ram Pump, 2,500 G.P.H., or Lister 2½ h.p. Petrol Engine, 1,400 G.P.H., Borehole at Olands feeds into 6 - inch trunk main by means of Beresford Submersible Electric Pump with booster pump at ground level. Output 1,400 G.P.H.
Some outlying parts of the parish are not supplied from the main. Springrove is supplied by a small private piped supply.

NYNEHEAD: 1,706 Acres. 352 Popn.,

16 Council houses supplied through pipes by storage tank and electric pump from well, known to be contaminated.

The Chorwell supply which serves most of the Village is now operated by the Council as a temporary measure until completion of the Central and Northern Parishes Scheme. The water is chlorinated. Other houses at East Nynnehead and elsewhere are supplied from shallow wells which are generally unsatisfactory.

OAKE: 1,754 Acres. 359 Popn.,

Mains (extended from the Taunton Corporation Supply) serve most of the Parish and only a few houses remain to be connected to the supply.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL: 1,216 Acres. 310 Popn.,

Sampford Arundel, Sampford Moor and Whiteball are served by the S.W. Parishes Supply. The old Sampford Moor supply is retained to serve four properties.

STAWLEY: 2,663 Acres. 269 Popn.,

Tracebridge, Appley and Greenham are now served by the S.W. Parishes Supply.

Privately owned piped supplies serve properties at Appley, Cothay and Kittisford.

Remainder by wells and springs.

THORNE ST. MARGARET: 824 Acres. 89 Popn.,

The village is now supplied from the S.W. Parishes scheme. The remainder is supplied by springs and wells.

WELLINGTON WITHOUT: 2,933 Acres. 482 Popn.,

Holywell Lake is supplied from the S.W. Parishes scheme. Wrangway and Ford Street require piped supplies. Remainder is by wells and springs.

WEST BUCKLAND: 3,739 Acres. 811 Popn.,

West Buckland is supplied from the Taunton Borough mains, except :-

1. Poole which is served by a small private piped supply.
2. Blackmoor which has a small public supply. The water is chlorinated but this has not proved to be satisfactory and users have been advised to boil the water.

WIVELISCOMBE: 201 Acres. 1,218 Popn.,

Water is obtained from Springs at Withycombe gathering ground to a covered reservoir and piped to the Town. Minimum Yield 16,000 G.P.H., Capacity of reservoir 36,000 gallons. The water is chlorinated,

the plant being a Wallace and Tiernan Automatic Chlorometer in duplicate. Water is also obtained from a borehole 285 feet deep and pumped by a 15 h.p. Electric Motor direct mounted on a vertical spindle deep well turbine pump with 14 stages at bottom, 4 stages booster pump at top. (Mirrlees Watson Engineering Co. Ltd., Glasgow). Delivers 5,400 gallons per hour into 4 inch service main from reservoir. The plant is not duplicated.

WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT: 5,904 Acres. 950 Popn.,

Langley Cross and Lower Langley supplied by spring from covered collection tank and piped to hamlet.

A borehole at Langley Marsh serves seven properties.

A small spring supply at Maundown. Remainder springs and wells.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

BRADFORD-ON-TONE - A Scheme is being prepared.

FITZHEAD - A Scheme is to be prepared.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL - A Scheme is to be prepared.

The existing Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of the district is as follows :-

ASHBRITTLE: 2,158 Acres. 192 Population.
Septic tank for four Council houses.
A sewer in the centre of the village taking waste water only.
Some properties have septic tanks but others have pail closets, with waste water drainage to ditches, etc.

BATHEALTON: 2,598 Acres. 192 Population.
A few privately-owned septic tanks.
Others have slop water drains to ditches, etc., and pail closets.
Three new Council houses have a septic tank and filter.

BRADFORD: 1,814 Acres. 442 Population.
Most properties in the centre of the village drain by a sewer to Gigleys Pit near the roadside leading to Hele. This gives rise to serious nuisances.
Drainage from Three Bridges area causes nuisance and pollution.
Eight Council Houses drain to a septic tank and filter.
Complaints of pollution by the effluent of these works have been received.
Four new Council houses and two other houses drain to disposal works at Regents Green.
Properties at Heatherton are sewered to septic tanks.
Certain other properties have private septic tanks.
The need for a complete sewerage scheme is very urgent.

CHIPSTABLE: 3,455 Acres. 295 Population.
There is a small sewer taking waste water only in the centre of the village.
Various other properties have septic tanks, including four Council houses at Waterrow and four at Chipstable Village.
Some properties at Waterrow drain to the river but little nuisance is experienced on account of heavy dilution with river water.

FITZHEAD: 1,247 Acres. 209 Population.
Sewers serving most of the village are unsatisfactory and there are no proper disposal works. Complaints of nuisance arise from time to time and the need for proper sewerage and disposal is urgent. Council houses have separate disposal works; one at Church Road has been reconstructed.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE: 2,234 Acres. 386 Population.

A new sewerage scheme and disposal works have been constructed and most properties in the village are connected.

A sewer at Runnington taking waste water discharges into a ditch. Other properties have septic tanks.

MILVERTON: 3,465 Acres. 1,252 Population.

The disposal works consist of primary and secondary settlement tanks and bacteria beds.

Sewers also serve Preston Bowyer.

NYNEHEAD: 1,706 Acres. 352 Population.

Higher and Lower Nynhead are served by new sewers and disposal works. Most properties are now connected.

East Nynhead - Most properties have septic tanks.

OAKE: 1,754 Acres. 359 Population.

Oake Village is served by sewers and sewage disposal works.

Properties at Hillcommon and Hillfarrance drain to septic tanks, etc.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL: 1,216 Acres. 310 Population.

There are small sewers serving properties at Sampford Moor, Sampford Village and Beambridge. Nuisances are created by the discharge of sewage into ditches and a complete sewerage scheme is required.

12 Council houses drain to septic tanks and filters.

STAWLEY: 2,663 Acres. 269 Population.

Certain houses have septic tanks but most houses have pail closets and slop-water drainage to ditches.

Stawley school and four new Council houses at Appley drain to septic tank and filter.

THORNE ST. MARGARET: 824 Acres. 89 Population.

Private tanks to some houses.

Remainder have pail closets.

WELLINGTON WITHOUT: 2,933 Acres. 482 Population.

There is a sewer with temporary disposal works at Holywell Lake.

Certain other properties have septic tanks and others pail closets with waste water drainage to soakaways, etc.

WEST BUCKLAND: 3,739 Acres. 811 Population.

The village is served by new sewers and disposal works and most of the houses are connected.

About 30 houses at Ham drain to tanks and filter; other sewers exist at Hockaller, Willowbrook and Chelston.

Certain other properties have pail closets.

WIVELISCOMBE: 201 Acres. 1,218 Population.

All properties drain to sewers. Some of the sewers discharging into the Style Works have been re-laid.

The sewers leading to the Hillsmoor Works admit a great deal of sub-soil water causing the disposal plant to be over-worked.

Relaying these sewers is under consideration.

Disposal Works

Hillsmoor: These works have been reconstructed, but are over-worked largely due to infiltrating water.

Style: These works which also takes sewage from Langley consist of primary and secondary settlement tanks and bacteria bed.

WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT:

5,904 Acres

950 Population

Most of the properties at Langley and Langley Marsh are connected to the sewer.

Four Council houses at Croford and certain other properties drain to septic tanks.

Other houses have pail closets.

DRAINAGE

At various times during the year, complaints were received of nuisance caused by the disposal of drainage and other wastes on farm land.

The drainage, contents of septic tanks and cesspools at private houses, farms and slaughterhouses, is sprayed on the land by contractors and has caused serious nuisances in the warmer weather. As a result of representations the contractors have undertaken to dispose of this material away from habitations at times when nuisances might be caused.

A serious nuisance was caused in the late summer by the deposit of a large quantity of poultry offal from a new poultry packing station. The owners have now installed a disposal plant which converts offal feathers and blood into a fertiliser which is reasonably innocuous.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collections are made as follows :-

Weekly: Wiveliscombe and Milverton.

Fortnightly: Remainder of the district (except certain remote properties)

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Milverton Tip. There are intermittent cases of rat and fly infestation.

Refuse is collected by direct labour using a covered vehicle.

There appears to have been an increase in the number of covered bins in use, but there are still too many unsatisfactory receptacles.

The more frequent collection commenced during the year has done much to prevent nuisance from stored refuse.

SCHOOLS

| | <u>Water Supply</u> | <u>Drainage, etc.</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Bradford</u> | Main. | W.C's to Sewer |
| <u>Langford Budville</u> | Main. | W.C's to Sewer |
| <u>Milverton</u> | Main. | W.C's to Sewer |
| <u>Nynehead</u> | Main. | W.C's to Sewer |

SCHOOLS (continued)

| | <u>Water Supply</u> | <u>Drainage, Etc.</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <u>Oake</u> | Main. | W.C's to Sewer |
| <u>Sambford Arundel</u> | Main. | W.C's to Council House disposal works. |
| <u>Stawley</u> | Main. | W.C's to Council House disposal works. |
| <u>West Buckland</u> | Main. | W.C's to Sewer |
| <u>Wiveliscombe</u> | | |
| Primary | Main. | W.C's to Sewer |
| Secondary | Main. | W.C's to Sewer |

SWIMMING BATH

The only public swimming bath in the district is at Wiveliscombe. It is fed by spring water of fairly reliable bacteriological quality.

There is no apparatus for recirculation, filtering and chlorinating the water, chlorination being carried out by hand. Regular bacteriological and residual chlorine tests are made and the bath water is changed as and when found necessary as a result of these tests.

The results of bacteriological examinations are given in another part of this report.

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948

The following are details of inspections made during the year:-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

| Premises (1) | Number on Register (3) | Number of | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Inspections (4) | Written notices (5) | Occupiers prosecuted (6) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities. | 14 | 40 | 1 | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. | 23 | 36 | 1 | - |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises). | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL. | 37 | 76 | 2 | - |

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

| Particulars | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|--|---|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred | | |
| | | | To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector | |
| (1) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1.) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2.) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork). | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections during the year 1960 :-

| | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Dwellinghouses | 976 |
| (b) Food Premises | 323 |
| (c) Factories, Workshops and Workplaces | 76 |
| (d) Water Supplies | 339 |
| (e) Drainage | 273 |
| (f) Moveable Dwellings | 30 |
| (g) Swimming Bath | 32 |
| (h) Miscellaneous | 159 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 2208 |

Number of Notices served during the year :-

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Informal Notices | 80 |
| Statutory Notices | 18 |

Result of Service of Notices :-

| | |
|---|----|
| Total Notices complied with | 83 |
| Notices standing over at the end of 1960 | 15 |

Shops and Offices (Under the provisions of Sec. 13 (3) of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences of shops), visits made

9

Camping Sites - Licences in force authorising the use of a site for moveable dwellings

2

- Licences issued by the Council (Sec. 269

Public Health Act, 1936) authorising the use of moveable dwellings

12

Applications refused

NIL

Smoke Abatement - Complaints of nuisance dealt with and abatement secured

NIL

Wiveliscombe Swimming Bath

No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination .

12

No. of samples found to be satisfactory

11

No. of samples found to be slightly unsatisfactory ...

1

No. of samples found to be unsatisfactory

NIL

Eradication of Bed-bugs - Cases of bed-bugs infestation found during the year

NIL

Offensive Trades - Number of offensive trades in the District within the meaning of Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936

NIL

Water - Samples of piped supplies examined periodically during the year

147

Bakehouses - Number of inspections of the three

Bakehouses in the District

9

All of the bakehouses draw their water supply from public mains.

Food

1. Number of food premises in the area 79
2. Number of food premises registered under Section 14 -
for sale of Ice Cream 25
for preparation of other food 4
3. Number of inspections to registered food premises 55
No Ice Cream is made in the area. Sales are of
pre-packed ice cream in every case.
4. Clean food guilds, etc., are impracticable owing to the
scattered nature of the district.
5. Condemned foods are disposed of by incineration, except meat
which is stained and released for manufacturing purposes.
6. No special examination of a stock or consignment of food has
been necessary.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Inspections have continued during the year and the general standard of food premises has improved. Various small improvements have been obtained.

There are two Licensed Slaughterhouses in the District and these are in regular use. Regular inspections are carried out. Details of inspections and condemnations are as follows:-

| | Cattle Excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|---|-----------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| Number inspected | 464 | 20 | 32 | 970 | 448 |
| <u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 12 | 3 | - | 10 | 9 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis | 2.6 | 20.0 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| <u>Tuberculosis only</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 3 | - | - | - | 18 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | 0.6 | - | - | - | 4.0 |
| Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for :- | | | | | |
| (a) Tuberculosis | 90 | - | - | - | 128 |
| (b) Other | 146 | 320 | 21 | 305 | 128 |
| Total (in lbs) condemned | 236 | 320 | 21 | 305 | 256 |

All condemned meat is stained or sterilised in accordance with Ministry's recommendation.

Slaughterhouses

Discussions have taken place with :-

M.A.F.F. Officials

Slaughterhouse owners

Retail butchers

Live-stock Auctioneers.

Adjoining Authorities

It was apparent that the butchers experienced no difficulty in obtaining the live-stock or ready-killed meat that they required and it appeared that there was no real need for a public slaughterhouse in the district.

Substantial improvements were carried out to one of the slaughterhouses and it is anticipated that both will comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) and Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations by the appointed day, namely 1st January, 1962.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks - No outbreaks of food poisoning have occurred in the District during the year under review.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1950.

Number of Licensed retailers 8

Inspections 10

Tuberculosis Order 1925

Cows slaughtered during the year under this order NIL

Rodent Control - An operator is employed jointly with Taunton R. D. C.

During the year the sewers, sewage disposal works and refuse dumps were treated systematically. Private dwelling-houses and business premises were also treated.

| | TYPE OF PROPERTY | | | | Agricultural |
|--|---------------------------|--|---|---|--------------|
| | Non-Agricultural | | | | |
| | (1) Local Authority | (2) Dwelling Houses (inc Council Houses) | (3) All other (including Business Premises) | (4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3) | |
| I. Number of properties in Local Authorities District. | 12 | 2262 | 385 | 2659 | 318 |
| II. Number of properties inspected as a result of: | | | | | |
| (a) Notification | 3 | 27 | 5 | 35 | 6 |
| (b) Survey under the Act | 9 | 61 | 37 | 107 | 180 |
| (c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | TYPE OF PROPERTY | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|---|---|--------------|
| | Non-Agricultural | | | | Agricultural |
| | (1) Local Authority | (2) Dwelling Houses (inc Council Houses) | (3) All other (including Business Premises) | (4) Total of Cols. (1) (2)&(3) | |
| III. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections | 90 | 185 | 90 | 365 | 201 |
| IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect.II which were found to be infested by: | | | | | |
| (a) Rats (Major) | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | 5 |
| (Minor) | 8 | 35 | 5 | 48 | 31 |
| (b) Mice (Major) | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - |
| (Minor) | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| V. Number of infested properties (in Sect.IV) treated by the L.A. | 11 | 43 | 5 | 59 | 3 |
| VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments | 14 | 43 | 5 | 59 | 3 |
| VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act: | | | | | |
| (a) Treatment | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing) | - | - | - | - | - |
| VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act. | - | - | - | - | - |
| IX. Legal Proceedings | - | - | - | - | - |
| X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out | | | 3 | | |

River Pollution - This is evident at Bradford where the need for proper sewage disposal is urgent.

HOUSING

Overcrowding - Two houses were recorded as legally overcrowded at the end of the year.

Two houses condemned before the war were still occupied at the end of the year.

The erection of 24 houses and flats has reduced the number of families living in unfit houses. Further houses are required to deal with the cases mentioned above and others condemned since the war are still to be dealt with.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | 15. |
| (2) The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers | ... | ... | 34. |
| (3) The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing order | ... | ... | 15. |
| (4) The number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works | ... | ... | 2. |
| (5) The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices | ... | ... | 2. |
| (6) The number of demolition or closing orders made | ... | | 6. |
| (7) The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (4) of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 | ... | ... | 12. |
| (8) The number of houses demolished | ... | ... | 16. |

Three further Clearance areas (comprising 16 houses) are contemplated.

Council Houses

The following table shows the parishes in which the Council have erected houses under the various Acts :-

| Parish | Address | No. of Houses | Total for Parish |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Ashbrittle | Rectory Road | 4 | 4 |
| Bathealton | Avis Cottages | 3 | 3 |
| Bradford-on-Tone | Regents Green | 4 | 12 |
| | Tone Green | 8 | |
| Chipstable | Miltons | 4 | 8 |
| | Bouchers, Waterrow | 4 | |
| Fitzhead | Church Road | 8 | 14 |
| | Hills Cottages | 6 | |
| Langford Budville | Reynolds | 6 | 6 |
| Milverton | Lower Fairfield | 8 | 136 |
| | Fairfield Terrace | 8 | |
| | Newfield | 4 | |
| | Courtfield | 40 | |
| | Houndsmoor | 4 | |
| | Doltons | 2 | |
| | Torrells, Hillcommon | 4 | |
| | Ashford Close | 8 | |
| | Creedwell Orchard | 58 | |
| | Farthings Close | 16 | |
| | Bridge Cottages | 4 | |
| | Oake Close | 37 | |
| Sampford Arundel | Breach Hill | 4 | 12 |
| | Weekes Meadow | 8 | |
| Stawley | Appley Cross | 4 | 4 |
| Wellington Without | Lake Cottages, | 4 | 4 |
| | Holywell Lake | | |
| West Buckland | Sawyers Hill | 4 | 60 |
| | Holway Cottages | 4 | |
| | Budgetts Cross | 8 | |
| | Castle Cottages, Ham | 26 | |
| | Crown Hill | 10 | |
| | Frogs Lane Cottages | 8 | |
| | Northgate | 53 | |
| Wiveliscombe | Southgate | 28 | 97 |
| | Stockers Close | 16 | |
| | Croford | 4 | |
| Wiveliscombe Without | Langley Cross | 14 | 94 |
| | Plain Pond | 72 | |
| | Langley Marsh | 4 | |
| TOTAL | | | <u>511</u> |

Council tenants are responsible for the internal maintenance of their houses. The number of unsatisfactorily maintained houses in 1960 was 28

Langford Budville Common - Byelaws under the Commons Act 1899 are in force. No action was necessary to deal with illegal camping on the Common.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order - The Council are now responsible for the enforcement of this order. Five persons are licensed under the order. The premises have been inspected for compliance with the order and for the detection of rodent infestation and have been found to be reasonably satisfactory.

National Assistance Act - Arrangements were made for the disposal of one body in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

